## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OKLAHOMA

DENNIS RICE and HAROLD MACARIOLA,	)	
individually and on behalf of all others similarly	)	
situated,	)	Case No. 10-CV-0294-CVE-FHM
	)	BASE FILE
Consolidated	)	
Plaintiffs,	)	Consolidated with
	)	Case No. 10-CV-0311-CVE-FHM
v.	)	
	)	
DOLLAR THRIFTY AUTOMOTIVE GROUP,	)	
INC., THOMAS P. CAPO, MARY ANN N.	)	
KELLER, EDWARD C. LUMLEY, RICHARD	)	
W. NEU, JOHN C. POPE, SCOTT L.	)	
THOMPSON, HDTMS, INC. and HERTZ	)	
GLOBAL HOLDINGS, INC.,	)	
	)	
Defendants.	)	

## DECLARATION OF JACK C. MOORE IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFFS' RESPONSE IN OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANTS' MOTION TO DISMISS THE JOINT AMENDED CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

I, Jack C. Moore, declare, under penalty of perjury, the following:

- 1. I am a partner at the law firm of Hartman, Blackstock & Moore, counsel for Plaintiffs in the above-referenced action. I submit this Declaration in support of Plaintiffs' Response in Opposition to Defendants' Motion to Dismiss the Joint Amended Class Action Complaint.
- 2. Attached hereto as Exhibit A is a true and correct copy of the *In re Zenith Nat'l Ins. Corp. S'holders' Litig.*, Del. Ch., No. 5296-VCL, March 19, 2010, hearing transcript of the "Telephonic Oral Argument On Plaintiffs' Motion For Expedited Proceedings and Rulings of the Court."

I	I hereby declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct this $5^{ m th}$	day
of Augu	ast, 2010.	

s/ Jack C. Moore
JACK C. MOORE

4832-6568-8839, v. 1

## **EXHIBIT A**

IN THE COURT OF CHANCERY OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE

IN RE: ZENITH NATIONAL INSURANCE CORP.: Consolidated SHAREHOLDERS LITIGATION : Civil Action

: No. 5296-VCL

- - -

Chancery Court Chambers
New Castle County Courthouse
500 North King Street
Wilmington, Delaware
Friday, March 19, 2010
12:03 p.m.

\_ \_ \_

BEFORE: HON. J. TRAVIS LASTER, Vice Chancellor.

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TELEPHONIC ORAL ARGUMENT ON PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR EXPEDITED PROCEEDINGS and RULINGS OF THE COURT

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CHANCERY COURT REPORTERS
New Castle County Courthouse

500 North King Street - Suite 11400 Wilmington, Delaware 19801

(302) 255-0524

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    APPEARANCES: (via speakerphone)
 2
         CARMELLA P. KEENER, ESQ.
         P. BRADFORD deLEEUW, ESQ.
 3
         Rosenthal, Monhait & Goddess, P.A.
                     -and-
 4
         JAMES S. NOTIS, ESQ.
         of the New Jersey Bar
 5
         Gardy & Notis, LLP
                     -and-
 6
         DAVID H. LEVENTHAL, ESQ.
         of the New York Bar
 7
         Faruqi & Faruqi, LLP
                     -and-
 8
         LESTER R. HOOKER, ESQ.
         of the Florida Bar
 9
         Saxena White P.A.
            for Plaintiffs
10
         ALLEN M. TERRELL, JR., ESQ.
11
         ETHAN A. SHANER, ESQ.
         Richards, Layton & Finger, P.A.
12
                     -and-
         ROBERT C. MYERS, ESQ.
13
         JOHN E. SCHREIBER, ESQ.
         JAMES P. SMITH III, ESQ.
14
         of the New York Bar
         Dewey LeBoeuf LLP
15
            for Defendants Zenith National Insurance Corp.,
            Stanley R. Zax, Jerome L. Coben, Max M.
16
           Kampelman, Robert J. Miller, Fabian Nunez,
           Catherine B. Reynolds, Alan I. Rothenberg,
17
           William S. Sessions, and Michael W. Zavis
18
         WILLIAM M. LAFFERTY, ESQ.
         BRADLEY D. SORRELS, ESQ.
19
         Morris, Nichols, Arsht & Tunnell LLP
                     -and-
         ALAN S. GOUDISS, ESQ.
20
         of the New York Bar
21
         Shearman & Sterling LLP
            for Defendants Fairfax Financial Holdings
22
           Limited and Fairfax Investments II USA Corp.
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THE COURT: That is Travis Laster
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    speaking.
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                    MS. KEENER: Good afternoon, Your
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            This is Carmella Keener. And there are a
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    number of other attorneys on the phone. Would Your
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    Honor like a roll call?
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                    THE COURT: Yes, please.
                    MS. KEENER: On behalf of plaintiffs,
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 9
    Carmella Keener of Rosenthal, Monhait & Goddess, and
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    my colleague, P. Bradford deLeeuw. My cocounsel are
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    also on the line, James Notis of Gardy & Notis; David
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    Leventhal of Faruqi & Faruqi; and Lester Hooker of
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    Saxena White.
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                    THE COURT: Who's going to be speaking
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    for your side this morning?
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                    MS. KEENER: Your Honor, both
    Mr. Notis and Mr. Leventhal has been admitted pro hac
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           And depending on what Your Honor's inquiries
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    are, either one of them may -- will be available to
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    respond.
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                    THE COURT:
                                 Thank you.
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                    Who else do we have?
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                    MR. TERRELL: Your Honor, for Zenith,
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    this is Allen Terrell and Ethan Shaner of Richards,
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Layton & Finger. And I have my cocounsel with Dewey
LeBoeuf, Bob Myers, John Schreiber, and Jim Smith.

will be speaking on behalf of Zenith, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. LAFFERTY: And, Your Honor, this is Bill Lafferty of Morris Nichols. I represent the Fairfax entities. And my colleague, Brad Sorrels is in my office; and my cocounsel, Allen Goudiss from Shearman & Sterling in New York is also on the line.

THE COURT: Great. Well, with that, then, since we're here on plaintiffs' motion to expedite, why don't the plaintiffs kick off.

MR. LEVENTHAL: Good morning, Your

Honor. David Leventhal -- or good afternoon. David

Leventhal for the plaintiffs.

After reading the preliminary proxy, plaintiffs have various concerns regarding process and disclosures. Specifically regarding process, it appears to us that Mr. Zax, CEO and chairman of the board, made the deal a fait accompli. He completely negotiated the deal with Fairfax, which was then essentially rubber-stamped by the -- the outside -- excuse me; the independent directors.

We have concerns in this case.

Mr. Zax was advised by -- by Bank America, Merrill Lynch, who has had, as disclosed, substantial -- we're advised over the past two years -- excuse me; had been advising Fairfax over the past two years in a -- in a number of significant transactions, one transaction closing about three months before, involving Fairfax's acquisition of the Odyssey company. I believe that was a billion-dollar transaction.

One of the disclosure points that plaintiffs are seeking is a disclosure of the exact fees that Merrill Lynch had been billed by Fairfax, to get a better sense of the nature of that conflict.

Looking at the -- the proxy, there's a glaring hole in that the -- the proxy fails to disclose the projections that Merrill Lynch used in conducting its discounted dividend analysis. In a unique situation here, over 99 percent of the public float of this company is held by institutional investors and mutual funds. And these are the very type of investors who would be very interested in seeing those projections and doing their own discounted dividend analysis.

The -- the analysis done by Merrill Lynch and disclosed in the proxy is very brief. It's

barely three and a half pages. And, clearly,
investors are not being able to -- given enough
information to adequately understand their rights,
whether to vote in favor of the transaction or to seek

5 appraisal.

Additionally, another disclosure -- and I would just note that we did not seek to give

Your Honor a laundry list of disclosures. We picked the core disclosures that we think shareholders need to know to make informed decisions.

Merrill Lynch did disclose that they did analysis based on implied equity value based on observed multiples of share price, and they said they did this based on 2010 and 2011 earnings per share of comparable companies; yet they only disclose the results of that analysis for 2010. And it's interesting, if you read the proxy and you see the results of that analysis, it derives an implied equity value of \$2.69 to \$9.16, which is a far cry of the \$38.

So it all sounds well and good, but shareholders would like to see how that analysis resulted for 2011. And based on disclosed 2011 earnings per share, which are a lot different than

2010, shareholders -- or plaintiffs believe the results would be a lot different and we believe that that should be disclosed.

Another disclosure point is that the board was told by Merrill Lynch that it was unlikely that an all-cash bidder would come forward on a basis higher than Fairfax's bid. And in Fairfax's letter brief to you this morning, Your Honor, they were saying, "Well, we can't disclose what isn't there."

But, clearly, if I was a diligent board member and my financial advisor were to tell me that there's no -- you know, not likely that an all-cash bidder is going to come forward with more cash, I'd want to know why. So presumably that advice was given and that advice should be disclosed, especially given the conflict with Fairfax's previous history with Bank America, Merrill Lynch. The shareholders need to know exactly the basis for Merrill Lynch's opinion on that matter.

And -- and then I previously mentioned the issue of fees. So those are the disclosure points. And the -- the burden for defendants -- we're seeking very limited discovery. We previously have proffered some discovery requests. We would likely

seek three depositions as well. Given the harm if the transaction goes forward without adequate disclosure, we can't unscramble the egg. And --

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THE COURT: Who do you think the three depositions are going to be?

MR. LEVENTHAL: We would like to depose Mr. Zax, an advisor from Merrill, and someone from the independent committee.

THE COURT: Why don't you think you need to depose the other guy, the CEO of the acquirer who was the other person in the face-to-face meeting with Zax during which he supposedly diverted merger consideration and bargained for his own benefit?

MR. LEVENTHAL: Well, we would like to see -- I mean, we're trying to keep it targeted, and we want to know the basis for information that the board reached their decision in exercising their fiduciary duties.

THE COURT: All right. You might want to think about taking the CEO of the acquirer.

MR. LEVENTHAL: Well, we would certainly be happy to, Your Honor, if Your Honor was so inclined to grant us that relief.

(Pause in the proceedings)

THE COURT: Still your nickel. 1 2 MR. LEVENTHAL: Still my nickel. 3 Well, unless you have further questions or unless my 4 cocounsel would like to chime in, I'm good for now. 5 THE COURT: All right. Thank you very 6 much. 7 MR. LEVENTHAL: Thank you, Your Honor. THE COURT: Mr. Terrell. 8 9 MR. TERRELL: Yes. Thank you. 10 Your Honor, you have our letter 11 stating the reasons we oppose the motion to expedite. And you're quite familiar with the standard. And --12 13 and there's no need for us to definitively argue the 14 strength and weaknesses of the points. 15 I would like to just in summary form 16 emphasize to the Court that the plaintiffs have 17 brought an extremely weak case; that, here, the 18 evidence shows arm's-length negotiations between 19 adverse parties, as it were, that resulted in a 20 back-and-forth, getting to \$38 a share, which results 21 in a approximately 35 percent premium. 22 The terms in the merger agreement are 23 not at all out of line with Delaware standards. 24 There's a 2.75 percent termination fee, there's a

fiduciary out, and so forth.

The deal was announced approximately 30 days ago. So consistent, as it turns out, with Merrill's view that a competitive bid was not likely to arise, there has been no other bidder or indication of interest.

Likewise, Your Honor, we feel the disclosure claims are extremely weak. And consistent with Delaware law, there is not an absolute requirement that projections were apparently prepared solely for the purpose of the banker to run a DCF analysis. And such projections were not done for any other purpose, it appears. And the work of the banker was fully disclosed in this preliminary proxy that the plaintiffs have. It's about a three-page discussion of the work by Merrill Lynch.

And I think that covers, frankly, all the disclosure arguments that the plaintiff has brought to Your Honor's attention. Namely, it goes to the process by which the banker evaluated it, the banker's past experience with Fairfax. And while it doesn't go into the extent of the minutia that the plaintiffs apparently seek, we believe that Delaware law doesn't require that.

And furthermore, in any event -- and I'll just finish on the point about timing. In any event, the final proxy has not yet gone out. The -- the company has announced that it intends to hold the shareholders' vote on April 29. And with that in mind, it expects to mail the final proxy at the end of this month or by the end of this month. And we'll see in the final proxy whether, in fact, any of these claims with regard to disclosure are still at all before the Court.

In essence, I think, Your Honor, we have here a case where the plaintiff doesn't have

have here a case where the plaintiff doesn't have enough to bring at this stage expedition. And there certainly would be time next month, if after getting the final proxy there seems to be anything different that would allow the plaintiff to ask for expedition.

Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Terrell.

It's very helpful.

20 Mr. Lafferty?

MR. LAFFERTY: Your Honor, I don't

believe I have anything else to add. I think we join

in -- in -- in the Zenith defendants' opposition for

all the reasons that Mr. Terrell stated.

THE COURT: Great. Well, I appreciate all the parties getting on the line promptly to deal with the plaintiffs' application.

I'm going to grant the motion and schedule a preliminary injunction hearing for April 22nd, which is one week in front of the voting date.

Having looked at the complaint and reviewed the preliminary proxy, first I'll note that I don't think the fact it's a preliminary proxy makes it premature. I think we have a bad habit -- we sometimes have lapsed into a bad habit of getting plaintiffs both going and coming, where if they sue early on the preliminary, the defendants get to say it's premature; and then if they wait for the definitive, the defendants get to say that -- laches and there's not enough time is left and, therefore, the case shouldn't go forward.

I don't have any problem with letting people sue on a preliminary. The company ought to be doing its best effort in the preliminary to address all the disclosure issues, you know, not just sort of putting something out and then fixing everything in the definitive.

I understand there's an SEC comment

process; and, you know, there can be fights on down
the road as to whether disclosures were resulting from
SEC comment or whether the plaintiffs had a role in
them. But I don't view the fact that we're only at
the preliminary proxy stage as any bar to scheduling.
In fact, I think that getting started now, when
we're -- we essentially have 30 days to get this done,

is the right way to go.

I do think that there are both substantive claims and disclosure claims here that need to be explored. This is a situation where, at least according to the complaint and the background of the merger, you had a CEO that was way out in front. You had a CEO that, I'm told in the opposition, communicated verbally with his directors early on; but at least according to the background of the merger, the board seems to have been brought in late and in a limited fashion.

There are allegations that during the initial meetings the CEO bargained for price, bargained for his own position in the follow-on entity, and also bargained for the ability to compensate and determine the compensation of senior management. That raises a colorable claim as to

whether the CEO, in fact, was engaged in steering; in other words, steering for this bidder as opposed to other bidders who might not give him the same freedom, and whether the bidder -- whether the CEO was potentially diverting merger consideration in the form of value to himself and his team rather than value for the stockholders.

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It may well be that there is no basis at all for those concerns. It may well be that this CEO was, in fact, acting properly as a fiduciary, bargaining appropriately at arm's length and that there was nothing untoward about this process and that it was appropriately handled. But those are not things to be determined today. And given the fact that the CEO and his board chose to put themselves in a position where the CEO got way out in front and it was in essentially compromising meetings or compromising meetings, which is essentially the type of situation that merits exploration on a preliminary injunction record.

Given the fact that Lyondell is out there, the suggestion that the defendants have offered, that a postclosing damages action is somehow viable is not something that I find at all colorable.

In terms of the disclosure issues, I do think that these plaintiffs have done a good job in terms of identifying specific and targeted issues.

You know, as -- as in Lear, it may be that the CEO negotiation question turns into a disclosure claim.

We will see. Certainly I think that the lack of projections is something that needs to be explored.

You know, nobody -- nobody cited the Pure Resources-Netsmart view of projections, which is certainly far closer to my own. And I think that in both CheckFree and Globis there were other extenuating circumstances that were in play, such that those cases should not be read as broadly as perhaps they are.

I also do have concerns about the disclosure of the financial advisor's conflicts, particularly in a situation where the board let its CEO get out in front and is essentially relying for process issues on what the CEO did and then a banker coming in to bless everything with a fairness opinion. I think in that type of situation -- again, there may be nothing untoward about this at all. It may well be that this is a -- a -- a great deal in which all the fiduciaries acted completely appropriately. But at least at this stage of the proceeding, these things

need to be explored.

On other matters, though, I would encourage the plaintiffs to be far more restrained and to really consider whether they need to address these matters. I'm not going to limit their ability to pursue discovery on them; but I agree with Mr. Terrell that the deal protection features, the no-shop, the termination fee, none of those things look to me to be anything untoward.

So but for these other factors involved in the factual scenario, there's nothing about the merger agreement or the terms that jump out at me. So the plaintiffs should think hard about whether that aspect of their complaint is something that they really want to press.

The other thing that I would suggest to the plaintiffs is that this is something where I think that the -- the record needs to be explored. And particularly when you're dealing with meetings at which there were two main participants, I don't think the idea that you only depose one of those participants is a good way to proceed.

And I would also very much encourage

Ms. Keener and her firm to have a meaningful role in

this case. I think part of the recent unpleasantness in another case was due to the fact that I don't think that Delaware counsel was sufficiently involved in the process. And I know that you are appearing as Delaware liaison counsel in this matter. I don't think that term diminishes in any way your role as the Delaware lawyer on the case. And I know that all the members at your firm, you know, know how these things are litigated and should be litigated. So, as I say, I would very much encourage you to take a meaningful role in terms of this proceeding.

The only other thing I would say is, I want the last brief two days before. So let's say 4 o'clock on the 20th. You all can work back from there. But I don't want people jamming the plaintiffs and saying that their brief is due the day after the last deposition. People need to work equitably to work out a briefing schedule that's fair to both sides. You're both going to start briefing this thing as soon as we get off the phone. And so the time should be divided appropriately. And if anybody has any difficulties with scheduling or working something out that's fair to both sides, you certainly know where to find me. And for an expedited matter like

this that is going forward on a -- on a one-month
schedule, you go to the top of my queue.

and answering brief?

So does anybody on the phone have any questions about how this matter should go forward?

MR. TERRELL: Your Honor, it's Allen
Terrell. I don't have any questions in light of
everything that Your Honor has so helpfully explained
to us. I do have a question as to what you would
prefer with regard to a form of order. I think some
of the points that you made with respect to the
scheduling and obviously the brief and the hearing
date, we could put in a form of order. Would you like

that, with other dates agreed to, such as the opening

THE COURT: Absolutely. I think it would be ideal if you and your counterparts could do your usual good job in terms of working out a scheduling order that sets an appropriate timetable for the action.

MR. TERRELL: We will work on that,
Your Honor, and should be able to present it to you in
a matter of a few days.

THE COURT: Wonderful. All right.

Well, again, I thank everyone for getting on the phone

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this morning on short notice. I know that you've got
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    a lot of work ahead of you. But please have a good
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 3
    rest of the day.
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                     ALL COUNSEL: Thank you, Your Honor.
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                     (The proceedings concluded at 12:25
 6
    p.m.)
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## 1 <u>CERTIFICATE</u>

I, NEITH D. ECKER, Official Court
Reporter for the Court of Chancery of the State of
Delaware, do hereby certify that the foregoing pages
numbered 3 through 19 contain a true and correct
transcription of the proceedings as stenographically
reported by me at the hearing in the above cause
before the Vice Chancellor of the State of Delaware,
on the date therein indicated.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand at Wilmington, this 22nd day of March 2010.

/s/ Neith D. Ecker

Official Court Reporter of the Chancery Court State of Delaware

Certificate Number: 113-PS

Expiration: Permanent